FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA

The First Colored Troops Enlisted for the Union Army.

TO FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Slave Represented.

RETALIATORY ORDER.

Prominent Colored Men Who Belonged to the Regiment.

ENGINEERS, DUNELLEN, N. J.



HAT to do with the heir late "masters", mmediately after the occupation of Hilton Head, S. C., by the Union troops, was the

great question of the day with Gen. Hunter. Up to May 1, 1862, over 500 of the late the Union lines. This question Maj. Gen. Hunter had to meet, and as the Government must feed them, they ought to be put to work in some way to compensate the Government. Some were employed in the Quar- and do what they could to make their homes term ster's Department, but the majority comfortable; and in hearly every they returned to camp at the time set. were idle

from the War Department, turned over to him by Maj.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, was "You will use all the male portion of the inhabitants that may be found within the bounds of your Department in any way that seems best in your judgment for the

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION." Gen. Hunter felt justified, under these instructions, in enlisting a regiment of black troops. But who could he get as officers? The idea of organizing a regiment of Southern leval black men aroused great interest among the soldiers and civilians. That loyal men of this class could be found few, if any, doubted. Whether they would bear arms was not so manifest. The bour had arrived when it seemed both proper and important to try the experiment. Providence furnished the man of heart and moral courage to test the matter fairly. It was due to the Nation, as well as to these people themselves, that the trial should be a fair one. Men truly loyal, experienced and trustworthy soldiers, as well as friends at heart of the colored man, were selected as officers. The first step was taken wisely. Gen. Hunter called a meeting at Hilton Head, S. C., of all the laborers who were employed in the Quartermaster's Department, and the object of the meeting was declared to them by Abram, anable man. It was also explained to them by others. Upon making a call for volunteers very few responded. The next time a meeting was called Abram remarked that they had a very "dry meeting." Abram was dis-

appointed. He thought that all wanted TO FIGHT FOR THEIR LIBERTIES. When assured that their liberties would no doubt be granted, one of them answered: "That is comin' to the pint, sir. Our people want to know if dey fight fer de Union, if dev get der liberty or be slaves? If dey be free, dey will all fight."

Another meeting was called, and when Gen. Hunter assured them that they would be free, such was their readiness and enthusiasm that over 200 had their names enrolled, saving that liberty then seemed sweeter and

dearer than anything else. On the 6th of May Gen. Hunter issued an order requiring all the able-bodied men be-

tween 18 and 45 on Port Royal, Ladies and St. Helena Islands to report themselves at Beaufort, S. C., to Gen. Stevens. The order was promptly obeyed. The time was so short that it became necessary in many cases to notify the men at night. The negroes on these islands were taken by surprise; many had just planted their cotton. and it was found no small trial to get the superintendents to part with their men; and to make matters worse, in some instances the soldiers cruelly excited the fears of the women, who became almost frantic, by reminding them of the old story of being sold to Cuba, or something worse. Their ignorance of the nature or full extent of the call made it particularly trying to the men. Still, they parted from their families and homes quite bravely Some set out on foot, or in boats, according to the locality, to Beautort. They were taken by steamers to ton's Plantation, two miles back of Hilton

that some of the slaves were apparently as tern; darkies young and jubilant, middleaged and eager, and gray-haired, solemn- non-commissioned officers: looking fellows.

Before an organization was effected Gen. Hunter issued a General order freeing all the slaves in the Department of the South, Julius Goodwin, Abraham, William Brown, Jo which included the States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. The correspondence with the War Department and President Lincoln resulting from the issuing of this General Order will not be dwelt on here. Suffice it to say that, as far as it laid in the power of Gen. Hunter, the slaves became free men before his regiment of black troops was organized.

FIRST EMANCIPATION ORDER. The order of Gen. Hunter referred to above was issued on May 9, 1862, and was

as follows: The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862.

Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these States, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, heretofore beld as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER. E. W. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General After a careful examination all whose age. bedily infirmities, or sickness rendered them ber seemed disappointed because they were considered unfit for military duty. One of but, thank the good Lord, I left two sons in the slavery again for them, straightening himself

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

with the rebels at Bull Run, but they made emphasis, "I would him go. He was at Hilton Head when the forts surrendered, and when the chance presented he deserted. He is proud of a Yankee ball he carries with him in his leg, which he received at Bull Run. Though be fought for the rebels, he prayed for the Union sogers. He became a Corporal, and if scars and heroism entitle men to preferment, he stands a good

The men were now plainly told why they had been called together. They were instructed as to the duties and hardships of sol-Every Variety of Negro and diers who guard the interest of freedom, and biad, and one 42-pounder banded rifled cannon. they were then informed that they might remain or return to their families on the plantations, as they chose. Nearly every one promptly declined to stay. For freedom and the Union they would fight with a good heart, but for the Union and slavery for themselves and their families they saw no motive of war. In this they were as sensible as white men.

Their first lessons were taken under great drawbacks. They had only their threadbare their that they were now free men, all seemed BY JAMES H. HAROLD, LIEUTENANT, 1ST N. Y. | Willing to do their part for the success of the Union arms. After they had been in camp one month only one had been put in the guardhouse. The officers appointed to the several obedience (a virtue brutally taught them by there was no profanity, drunkenness, or vulgar

songs among them. At one time, when they were being addressed, all who decidedly preferred to remain and become soldiers were told to raise their right hand. Many raised both, and many, leaping up, said they wished they had four hands to fight for their freedom. They manifested strong love for their families, and knew full slaves had escaped and found refuge within was. Still, neither by the past, nor by the want of comfortable clothing or the want of arms, were they discouraged. They were per- enjoy them." mitted, in small squads,

> TO VISIT THEIR FAMILIES, collect any money due them for their labor, comfortable; and in nearly every instance S. C.

Gen. Hunter dealt wisely and kindly with every step of this movement may safely be to the colored man and his friends that He had raised up one for them who had no helper." Among the friends of the colored man, no one doubted that at the sight of a regiment of well-armed negroes, their former slaves, old fears of retribution and sense of guilt would so terrify our common enemy, that their hearts would fail them, so that "one shall chase a As a retaliatory measure, Jeff Davis issued | an officer of a colored regiment. the following General Order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND) INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 21, 1862.

General Orders, No. 60. Whereas Maj.-Gen. Hunter, recently in com-mand of the enemy's forces on the coast of South for military service against their masters, citizens of the United States has refused to answer an inquiry whether said conduct of Gen. Hunter reets its sanction, and has left to this Government no other means of repres-ing said crimes and outrages than the adoption of such measures of retaliation as shall serve to prevent their repetition; Ordered, That Maj. Gen. Hunter be no longer eld and treated as a public enemy of the Confederate States, but as an outlaw; and that, in the event of his capture, or that of any of his commissioned officers employed in drilling, organizing, r instructing slaves with a view to their armed service in this war, they shall not be regarded as prisoners of war, but held in close confinement for execution as felons, at such times and piace as the President shall order. Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Some complained of the arming of the freedmen, because it weakened the farming force and threatened the loss of some of the cotton that had been planted. Superintendents of the plantations had very laudably urged the people to vigorous labor for large yields, and some on this account objected to the movement; they soon began to understand that liberty had

its price as well as its sacrifice. LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST S. C. Captains-Charles T. Trowbridge, John D. B. Goddard, James H. Harold, Wm. Churchill, Erastus H. Case, of New York; William J. Randolph, Robert McWeller, Robert Hamilton, Win. James, and Joseph L. Brown, of Penn-

First Lieutenants-George W. Reeder, Thos. K. Durham, Alexander Heasley, George S. Thomas, and Thomas L. McGlathery, of Penn-sylvania; Robert M. Gaston, Wm. H. Donnel-

son, Israel F. Stickle, of New York, and Luther G. Riggs, of Connecticut, Second Lieutenants-John A. Trowbridge and George D. Walker, of New York : Edmund T. Oliver, James F. Johnson, Robert G. Christie,

Stewart Alford, James Pomeroy, Thos. C. Randolph, and John O. Kerr, of Pennsylvania. Harry West, of New York, was appointed Quartermaster, Thomas K. Durbam Adjutant, and Wm. J. Randelph Surgeon. Lieut, Arthur M. Kinzie, a nephew and Aid-

de-Camp on Gen. Hunter's staff, was its first Colonel. He was afterward succeeded by Capt. James D. Fessenden, Aid-de-Camp, A SON OF SENATOR FESSENDEN, OF MAINE.

On May 10, 1862, the writer of this article received the following special order: HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT,

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 10, 1862. Special Orders, No. 102. The following-named enlisted men are hereby detailed on extra duty at Department Headquar-ters, and will report to Lieut. A. M. Kinzie without delay, v.z., Serg't James H. Harold, Co. I. Voi-

unteer Engineers. Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM. E. W. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, On reporting to Lieut, Kinzie be informed me what Gen. Hunter had in contemplation. and that on the day previous a general order had been issued freeing all the people heretofore held as slaves in the Department of the South. I saw no reason why these men should not do their part towards suppressing the rebellion, of which they seemed to be the bone of contention. From my own personal knowledge, and from the information obtained from those who had escaped to the Union lines, I Hilton Head, S. C., and encamped at Dray- knew that they were tilling the soil and constructing the intrenchments on James Island, S. C., for the enemy. Thus they became contraband of war. After a somewhat lengthy EVERY VARIETY OF NEGRO AND SLAVE | interview with Lieut. Kinzie I concluded to was represented. It was a melancholy fact | accept an appointment in the 1st S. C. Vols., I picked out the following men as privates and

ROSTER OF THE FIRST COMPANY.

Sergeants, Sampson, Green, Gabriel; Andrew P. Waring, of Co. I, 1st N. Y. Eng., as First Sergeant; Corporal, (Old) Jackson; privates, Adams, John and Charles Ferguson, Jeffry, Sam Stevens, Henry Singleton, Mingle, Marcus Polite, Esau, Abraham, Harry Pope, Jim Davis (a cousin of Jeff), Profit Binyard, John Davis, Quaido, York, Lyman Fisk, Jerry, August and Abraham Pinckney, Isaac, Sawyer, Sam, January Grayson, Henry Graham, Stephen Graham, Stephen Baynard, Frank Polite, Jim Grant, Prince Green, Cain, Antony, Jacob Friday, Joe. Abram Ritter, Prince Seabrook, Paddy Williams, Colonel Prince, Charles Williams, Ste-Jerry and Sam Williams, Tom Pope, and March. James H. Harold, 1st N Y. Eng., was Captain of the company, and William H. Danielson, 48th N. Y., First Lieutenant, and George D. Walker, 1st N. Y Eng., Second Lieutenant. This, I consider, was the first colored company | situation, and the impossibility of obtaining ever organized in the United States. The from the Government all the troops required in

ton's Plantation, S. C. Shortly after the attempted secession of South Carolina, a noted Southern dignitary | within the military lines of the Department, Robert Toombs) said he would call the roll of excepting those in the employ of the Ogarterhis slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. His slaves are now free men. Their muster-roll was called on the Southern plantations where they learned how to protect their | Under this order the 2d and 3d S. C. were unfit for service were dismissed. Quite a num- own liberties, and that of their countrymen. One of the prominent soldiers of the 1st S. C. Volunteers, when asked what he would do if the the older ones when asked how he felt about | Union forces were to retire and their old masbeing sent home remarked: "O. I feel so had; ters be allowed to return, with the chance of

army!" Another, when asked, said he was up, the fire flashing in his eyes, replied with ington, the commanding Generals of Depart-FIGHT MY WAY TO FREEDOM IN A GRAVE."

Among the colored men of this regiment who in after years made their names famous are Robert Smalls, Henry E. Haynes and R. R. Wright. Robert Smalls was a pilot on the rebel steamer Planter. On May 13, 1862, he made his escape to the blockading fleet off Charleston, and gave the steamer to the U.S. Government. The Planter at this time had on board, which were intended for the defense of the city of Charleston, seven large cannon, one S-inch seacoast mortar, two 32-pounders, one 28-pounder howitzer, one 10-inch colum-Five of her crew were with her. He afterward became a member of Congress, and for 16 years represented the Beaufort (S. C.) District in the House of Representatives at Wash-

Henry E. Haynes was three times elected Secretary of State of South Carolina; R. R. Wright is now President of the Atlanta College, at Atlanta, Ga. These colored men were delegates to the Republican National Convenand ragged clothes, and most of them were | tion at Minneapolis, Minn., and cast their votes barefooted: but when Gen. Hunter explained to | for the nomination of President Harrison for a second term.

"The colored people have wrought a material portion of this Nation's wealth by 200 years of unrequited toil. They astonished the world by their gentleness under extreme provocation, companies all testified as to their good conduct, and by refusing to seek revenge in times of the weakness of their oppressors. They enclosed people who slavery), and proficiency in their first military tered upon their freedom destitute of all things lessons. To their praise it can be said that except the habit of labor and the practice of obedience; destitute of education, which is boasted as the inheritance of every American child; without training for the strongest race of men on earth; without property, though their labor had created millions of wealth, and without homes, though they had builded thousands of homes for others. In their behalf they do not to-day ask favor, but justice and opportunity. Flattering progress has been made in well how distressing to them their departure | education, thrift and economy, and in every promise of good citizenship. They have the rights of citizenship, but are not permitted to

> On June 12 Maj.-Gen. Hunter was temporarily relieved from command of the Department of the South by Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel. In the change of commanding officers the 1st

> > LOST ITS LEADING SPIRIT;

it became disorganized, and almost all of the Among his papers, containing instructions | these men. "The wisdom that has marked | enlisted men who were detailed as officers from the New York regiments returned to their trusted for the future. It became evident to commands. Those belonging to the Pennsylthe rebels that God was against them, as it was | vania regiments returned to Beaufort, S. C., reporting to Gen. Rufus Saxton. The soldiers of the regiment returned for the time being to the different plantations from whence they came. Some expressed great sorrow because they could not fight for their liberties. This, however, was of short duration.

The writer, upon his return to his regiment (the 1st N. Y. Engineers), was commissioned as thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." a Lieutenant, and was not on duty afterward as

On Aug. 25, 1862, the War Department gave Gen. Rufus Saxton, commanding the District of Beaufort, S. C., anthority to "arm, equip, and receive into the service of the United States, such number of volunteers of African descent as he deemed expedient, not exceeding 5,000, arolina, has organized and armed negro slaves | and to detail officers to instruct them in military drill, discipline and duty, and to command of this Confederacy, and whereas the Government | them. The persons so received into the service, and their officers, to be entitled to and receive the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to volunteers in the service."

Under these instructions the 1st S. C. was organized. Thomas G. Higginson was its Colonel. It became one of the most famous negro regiments in the service of the Government. Most of the company officers were those who originally belonged to the Hunter regiment. A complete history of this regiment was written by Col. Higginson (his address is Cambridge, Mass.), entitled "Army Life in a Negro Regiment." Charles T. Trowbridge was in command of the regiment at the time of the muster-out at the close of the war. (The regiment was afterward known as the 33d U. S. C.

The following are extracts from Col. Trowbridge's farewell address:

HEADQUARTERS 33D U. S. C. T., MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Feb. 9, 1862.

General Orders No. 1. COMRADES: The hour is at hand when we must separate forever, and nothing can ever take from us the pride we feel when we look back upon the history of the 1st S. C. Volunteers, the first black regiment that ever bore arms in the defense of eedom on the Continent of America.

On the 9th of May, 1862, at which time there were nearly 4,000,000 of your race in a bondage sanctioned by the laws of the land and protected by our flag, in the face of floods of prejudice that well-nigh deluged every avenue to manhood and true liberty, you came forth to do battle for your country and your kindred. For long and weary months, without pay, or even the privilege of being recognized as soldiers, you labored on, only to be disbanded and sent to your homes without even a hope of reward. And when our country, necessituted by the deadly struggle with armed traitors, finally granted you the opportunity again to come forth in defense of the Nation's life the alacrity with which you responded to the call gave abundant evidence of your readiness to strike a manly blow for the liberty of your race. Your heroism has won for your race a name which will live as long as the undying pages of history shall last, and by whose efforts, united with those of the white man, armed rebellion has been conquered. The millions of bondmen have been emancipated and the fundamental law of the hand has been so altered as to remove forever the possibility of human slavery being re-established within the borders of redeemed America. The flag of our fathers, restored to its rightful significance, now floats over every foot of territory from Maine to California, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio

Grande, and beholds only freemen, And now that you are to lay aside your arms and return to the peaceful avocations of life I adjure you, by the associations and history of the past and the love you bear for your liberties, to harbor no feelings of hatred toward your former masters, but to seek in the paths of honesty, sobriety, and industry, and by a willing obedience to the laws of

the land, to grow up to the FULL STATURE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS. To the officers of the regiment I would say your toils are ended, your mission is fulfilled. fidelity, patience, and patriotism with which you have discharged your duties to your men and to your country entitle you to a far higher tribute than words of thankfulness, which I can give you from the bottom of my heart. You will find your reward in the proud conviction that the cause for which you have battled so nobly has been crowned with abundant success.

An important experiment which tested the fitness of the American negro for the duties of a soldier was tried on Morris Island by the officers of the 1st N. Y. Eng. In no military operations of the war had negro troops done so large a proportion and so important and bazardous fatigue duty as in the siege operations against Forts Sumter and Wagner. It was the experience of Engineer officers that they were more timorous than white troops, more docile, more completely under the control of their and he instructed me to proceed to Drayton's commanding officer, and much more influenced Plantation and take command of whatever | by his example. All agree that the black was white as their late masters, and quite as in- colored men I found in that locality. On ar- less skillful than the white, but still enough telligent; darkies of genuine Congo phy- riving at Drayton's I found a large number of for most kinds of siege work, and that the blacks siques, and darkies of the Uncle Tom patfreedmen waiting to be made soldiers. After a would do a greater amount of work than the the emergency.

The per cent. of terms of duty performed by the blacks during the siege as compared with the white infantry was as 56 to 41. The grand guard duty, which was considered much more wearing than fatigue,

WAS ALL DONE BY THE WHITES.

The average per cent, of sick among the troops during the siege was: White, 20.1; black, 13.9. They compared favorably with the whites, were more easily handled, were true and obedient, and less viciousness was found among William Green, Henry Stone, Mayer Bryan, them. They were more patient, and had greater constancy. The character of the white runs to extremes; one has bull dog courage, another is a pitiful cur; one is excessively vicious, another pure and noble. The phases phen, Frank and Andrew Binyard, George of the character of the white touches the slaves' Bryan, Loby Bowles, I. Small, Tom Ismael, and descends to the lowest depths. The black character occupies the inner circle; their status is m diocrity, and this uniformity and mediocrity for military fatigue duty was considered the best.

In view of the necessity of the military organization took place May 10, 1862, at Dray- | the Department of the South, Gen. Hunter, on March 6, 1863, ordered that all able-bodied male negroes, between the ages of 18 and 50. master's Department, or as private servants of commissioned officers, are hereby drafted into the military service of the United States. organized.

The population of African descent throughout the South cultivated the land and performed the labor of the rebels, and enabled their white masters to fill the rebel armies.

BY REDUCING THE LABORING STRENGTS their military power would be reduced. Under

ments were authorized to organize and arm the colored people within their lines. It appears from the records of the War Department that the organizations of colored troops nuder these instructions during the late war were 140 infantry regiments, seven cavalry regiments, 12 heavy artillery regiments, one light artillery regiment, one independent battery, and two independent companies of infantry. The total number of colored troops enlisted during the war was 178,975, but it is not shown how many of this number had been slaves. There are now serving in the United States Army two colored regiments of calvary and

two of infantry. Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4. FOR THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

MAGUIRE ON GUARD. BY DE WITT C. SPRAGUE.

Just after Antietam's flerce battle was fought An Irish recruit to our quarters was brought; Green, awkward, but strong-it was Michael Ma-

Who ne'er had smelt powder or been under fire. With the stick and the spade renown he had won, But never had handled a sword or a gun. Yet he soon learned so much of the tactical drill That great grew his pride of his soldierly skill, And he swore in the richest of brogues he would

In fight what he'd do to the "bowld ribil foe."

Now, the first time Maguire was on guard at night He was carefully cautioned to keep there a bright Sharp lookout all round, with keen ears and eyes, For the rebels lay near and might try a surprise. If any one came he should act with great care, And challenge at once with a "Hait! who goes

And when all his duties were fully made clear, That without the countersign nothing could near The line of his beat, if there should he must fire. "Faith, I see well," said Mike, "jist what ye require."

And he marched down the best with a proud, measured pace.

'Twas dreary November, and lonely the place; The trees all around it were withered and bare, And shook like grim specters their arms in the air As round them the night-winds all dismally monned.

Like voices of wood-hags, that mumbled and droned. Hard by, near the forest, were graves newly made, Where many a poor soldier to rest had been laid. The onslaught of battle, the cannon's dread roar, The danger, the hunger, the trials were o'er.

Far away from their homes and their loved ones they lay To sleep on and on till the great Judgment Day! That Maguire at this time was somewhat oppressed With gloomy reflections at once may be guessed. Still he felt in his bosom no fear and no care,

And hummed to himself an old Irish air

While he quietly kept up his regular round.

Hark! he suddenly stopped; there was a sharp Of footsteps approaching, though nothing was Mike was on the alert, with eyes and ears keen.

tap-tap-tap, tap-tap-tap, fell on his ear Begorra, I see him now; soon he'll be here. Let him come, thin; I am ready me frinds to re-Whist! hisself on this pint, sure, he mustn't de-

Sure enough, coming down from the graveyard

cave."

A dim figure was seen, and the steady stride, Tap-tap-tap, tap-tap-tap, was distinctly heard. 'He's near enough now, sure, ter ax him the

Howlt! stop wid yer comin, ye dirty spalpeen! Till I ax fur ther sign-word. What de ye mean, Widout givin that same, ter be comin on still? Howlt! if ye come inny furder, be jabbers, I will Blow the divil clane out o' ye jist where ye air!" But the bold intruder, not seeming to care, Came steadily on, as if Mike were not there. "Howlt! Stop! be me sowle, Oi naden't ax ye no

more!" A flash, sharp report, and a terrible roar On the gloom and the stillness of midnight fell, Startling the troops, who rushed out pell-mell, Running bither and thither, with din and clatter, Loud talk and swearing; but what was the matter? For the moment no one was able to tell;

But they very soon heard Mike Maguire's loud Whoop! hurra! byes, hurra! come on; it's all

Thafe or divil I've kilt, or some other sprite!" And now Sam McDonald, the Colonel, stepped out, Demanding to know what the row was about: And what he was told fiercely kindled his fre As he hurried away to look after Maguire.

When he came to the place the guard stood around In silence, for lying there prone on the ground Was the Colonel's great pet-his small donkey, The big warrior bent his tall form very low And stroked his dead favorite's head and his mane:

'It's you, my poor fellow, they've brut-ally When his grief was quite spent he turned on Maguire.

With his voice full of wrath and his eye full of You beg-trotting greenhorn, your brain is of dough! A man from a donkey you don't seem to know."

Faith, yer honor," said Mike, "must know very That sich is not always so aisy to till-I mane, sur, iv coorse, at ther did iv ther night. When donkey or divil's ther same ter the sight."

There was just a slight wink in that Irish eve: 'Sure, wasn't I told, sur, I should let no one go by Till he guv ther sign. Be ther powers above, I axed him three times, divil a ansur he guy. Ye lift no discrition, but all ter refoose: No right, thin, I had, sur, ther baste to ixcoose. The Colonel looked mad and went quickly away. 'Faith, I fear now," said Mike, "ther divil's to

When we had paraded the very next day The Colonel announced he had something to say To obey is the soldier's first duty," said he. And therefore it is a great pleasure for me, Before the battalion to-day, to make known The promotion of one who on trial has shown Such soldierly conduct as all must admire : I promote to be Corporal-Michael Magnire."

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4.

Survivors of Gen. Grant's Staff.

An annoying mistake was made by the Washington papers in announcing the death of Orlando H. Ross, whom it was stated was the

last member of Gen. Grant's staff. If they had stantly; and that the blacks could not be as | said that he was the last of Grant's original easily burried in their work, no matter what staff they would have been much nearer the fully upon the work of repairing damages at mark, as but two of those are yet living. As a fact, however, there are yet living eight men who served on Gen. Grant's staff during the war, two of whom attended Capt. Ross's funeral on Sunday, Oct. 16. Those who are known to be living are Gen. Horace Porter, of New York; Gen. Rufus Ingalis, New York; Gen. Parker, the Indian Chief, New York; Gen. Adam Badeau, New York; (Hent Robert Macfeely, late Commissary-General U. S. Army, now on the retired list, Washington / Col. Amos Webster, now a clerk in the Freasury Department in Washington; Maj. Wans C. Carroll, 13th Ill. Cav., a clerk in the Pension Office in Washington, and Col. Wm. Iz Duff, 2d Ill, L. A., now living in Scotland, who was recently pensioned by our Government for wounds received during the war. DufflandoCarroll are the two officers who still live who were on Gen. Grant's staff during the early portion of the war.

Comrades, get your retoes ready!



Thousands Of dollars I spent trying to find a cure for Salt Rheum, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I began to take HOOD'S SARSA-PARILLA, and the flesh

Mr. S. G. Derry, became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. L.

instructions from the War Department at Wash- lousness, Jaundice, and sick headache. Try them. | Gaus, Marshall, Mich.

IN A LIGHTNING FLASH.

A Brig's Terrible Danger in the Southern

[New York Dispatch.] N the month of June, 1844, business called me to Martinique. The Corsica, a staunch, full-rigged brig, owned by Bartol, of Baltimore, was the only vessel which offered me means of transit at the time, and in her I took passage. She was not meant for passenger traffic, and had no accommodations therefor; but I had known her commander, Capt. Paine, in other years, and he welcomed me cordially and made me

Toward the night of the Fourth of July we and got into the region of storms, and shortly after 7 o'clock on the evening of that day the wind came out from the northeast, and very soon great drops of rain came pattering upon the deck. "There's thunder in this," said Paine, who

had donned his storm-gear. If it was to be a thunder-storm at sea l meant to be a spectator, and I had come prepared for such emergencies. I went below and donned a full oilcloth suit, and, having pulled my broad-flapped sou'wester over my brows, I returned to the deck.

It was now as dark as dark could be. The darkness was so utter that there was relief in closing one's eves.

At the wheel there was a ghostly gleam from the binnacle lamp, which, viewed from a distance, only served to render the surrounding gloom more palpable. By the spectral glare of the lamp I could see the wet spokes of the wheel and a part of the bodies of the two men who stood at the helm. When I looked away I looked as against a black wall. Not a trace of our tall spars could I detect, and the men who stood only a few feet off were hidden as by an opaque barrier. The rain now came down in

The brig was heading upon her course, very

near south, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. By-and-by a blinding flash, a vivid gleam, shot out from the ebon vault, and a broad blaze swept through the heavens. Far and near I saw the wave caps reflecting back the startling light, and as the inky vail was closed again the crash of the thunder came. It was as though the clouds were great mountains the foundations of which had been upheaved. For half an hour the lightning continued, streaming forth at brief intervals, and then there was a cessation, the rain meanwhile falling heavily and the wind hauling to the

It must have been very near another half hour before the gloom was again broken by the lightning. I had gone forward and was leaving over the bows watching the phosphorescent sparkle of the broken water, when a sharply-uttered "H-st!" from the lookout aroused me, and as I raised my head I distinctly heard a strange sound in the distance

-a sound as of rushing waters. Captain Paine was in a moment by my side. I did not know how long he had been there. We stood by the weather night-head.

"Is this you, Captain?" I asked. "Yes," he answered. He spoke in whispers and his attention was elsewhere. "Do you hear that strange sound?" said I. He listened an instant longer and I heard

"Sound!" he said; it's a ship!—something coming down upon us!" The lookout was on the point of crying out, but the Captain stopped him. "We must get the men to their stations without alarming them, if we can," he said; and

then he leaped aft, shouting as he went:

"All hands-all hands for tacking ship! To the braces, every man!" The wind had been gradually changing, and was now somewhat south of east, so that the brig had but a few points free. I heard the men hurrying to their stations, and I knew that some of them were inclined to press forward to see what was the matter; but the commands of the Mates, who were promptly at their posts, restrained them.

Capt. Paine was again at my side, and we peered off into the darkness. The dull roar was plainly heard, but we could see nothing; we could not even see the head of our own bowsprit. The old sailor grouned in agony. "If I could only see," he muttered.

At that moment, while yet the words quivered upon his lips, the lightning blazed forth in the heavens and the sea was illumined far and near.

"Heaven save us!" burst from Paine's lips, and I echoed the prayer. Upon our weather bow, and but a few cables' length distant, loomed up the spectral outlines of the hull and spars and bellying canvas of a heavy ship. She was heading directly across the line of our course and we were dashing toward each other at a fearful rate. During the brief moment of light the Captain had been as one paralyzed, but when the darkness had again shut in he started into life.

Ready about !" he thundered. And from that instant his orders were give so promptly and so plainly that the men, who had come to realize that their lives were in the balance, made no blunder nor mistake. The brig had a good full upon the start, and, as she had no courses set to bother, she was handled eastly. She obeyed her helm quickly, and yet it seemed an age ere she came into the

"Is she coming into stays!" ground out the Cantain, with his hands clenched and his teeth set like the jaws of a vise. As he spoke we heard the foretopsail flap, and in a moment more the staysail had taken the wind on the other side. The order for swinging the main-yards had just been given when the heavens and the sea were again illuminated by the lightning's blaze, and a cry of horror went up from our deck.

braces held their hands and stood aghast, the helmsman claug to his wheel for dear life, and even the Captain, for the moment, had no thought save of the great terror. The ship was now upon our starboard bow, hurling the spray from her sides upon our cathead, and I verily believe that a man upon our foreyard arm might have leaped upon her

The men who had been rounding in on the

deck, but she was not upon her course-no, no thank heaven! She had snuffed the danger and, with her belm hard down, was hauling away from us. It was dark again-pitchy dark-and while we watched and waited, with our hearts hushed to a painful stillness, our vessel was caught as by a mighty grasp. There was a momentary heaving and straining, a low grating,

crack and-nothing more. Were we free? The answer was at hand. Another blaze of electric light revealed to us the ship on our quarter, flying swiftly to leeward. It also revealed to us that our starboard gallant backstay had been carried away. One of the ship's lower yard-arms must have

groaning sound, then followed a snap and a

caught it. On the following morning the storm had passed and the sun soon chased away the lingering clouds, and I venture to assert that no men ever entered more willingly and gratesea than did those who were set to splice our broken backstay.

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4. They Make Tinplate There.

Comrade W. F. Young, Chief of Police, Mc-Keesport, Pa., sends a very fine piece of tinplate, and writes: "I take the privilege of sending you a specimen of timplate that was made in the United States Iron and Tinplate Works, located in the city of McKeesport, Pa. If you have anybody in Washington that does not believe that it was made here, tell them to come and see for themselves. They can see the whole process of making, from the pig-iron to the finished timplate. There have been lots of Democrats convinced here than tinplate can be made in this country."

> Can't Confine Genius. [Exchange]

Stone walls do not always make a prison for the convict. While Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, has been confined for treason at Etampes, in France, he has invented a balloon that can be guided by the geronaut. He has also devised a new fuse for shells used at sea, and an apparatus for making inexpensive hydrogen gas for inflating balloons. Meantime Tobias F. Hudson, a prisoner in the Maryland Penitentiary, has invented an improved socket for incandescent lamps and constructed a number of unique clocks, one of which, the Warden says, keeps better time than the expensive French clock in the prison.

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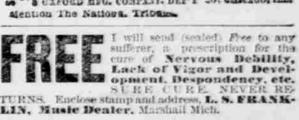
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